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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

"The truth is, Mr. Johnston has interests and sympathies with South Carolina as well as North Carolina. He has a residence in Charlotte; but he is the President of a South Carolina Railroad, and has his office and transacts his business in Columbia. Only about 15 miles of his Road are in this State."—*Raleigh Standard.*

In the above the Standard has told the truth only in part, for the purpose of palming off a gross deception.

Before the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad was built, the people of more than twenty counties in North Carolina, from the South Carolina to the Virginia lines, and between the county of Davidson and the Blue Ridge, including more than one fourth of the State, and a most productive region, were compelled to wagon their products (such as would afford that kind of transportation) to Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, and other remote markets, a distance of several hundred miles, and sell it to great disadvantage. Their family supplies were transported home in the same way. William Johnston and other enterprising gentlemen of Mecklenburg, conceived the idea of building a Railroad from Charlotte to Columbia, which should, besides building up a good market town in this portion of the State, convenient to all our farmers, afford cheap and easy transportation to the best markets upon the Southern sea coast—from Charleston to New Orleans. Without any aid from North Carolina, or taxing our people, the Road was built, and its benefits have been of incalculable value to the people in the section above named. At that time the N. C. Railroad had not been thought of, and the people of more than one fourth of the State were completely land locked or shut in, until the Charlotte and Columbia Road was built.—There was no incentive to industry, and the resources of the West could not be developed. True, only about 15 miles of this Road are in North Carolina, but that was not the fault of Mr. Johnston. But what has Mr. Johnston since done, which the Standard has failed to tell, nevertheless the people know it already. Within two years Mr. Johnston has built a Railroad connecting with the South Carolina Road, from Charlotte to Statesville, near 50 miles in length, at a cost of not more than four hundred thousand dollars, *without a dollar of State aid*, or taxing the people, in the midst of a furious war. This is a work which no other man in the State could have performed. And its benefits will put millions of dollars in the pockets of the people of the West, hereafter, and continue through all time. Is this not doing for the prosperity and honor of the State? Is this not statesmanship?—None but blockheads or knaves will deny it.

But to return to the South Carolina Road, which, according to the Standard, compromises Mr. Johnston as a true North Carolinian. But for this Road, how could hundreds of thousands of soldiers been passed to Virginia, and the vast military stores, for the defence of the South? It is a great National high way, of the largest importance to the Confederate Government as well as to the people of this State—and Mr. Johnston and his associates who built the Road, are deserving of the gratitude of the country, and of North Carolina in particular.

We have no doubt the Standard's candidate, Col. Vance, desires to serve his State the best he can, but what has he ever done for her? The Standard cannot point to a single monument, except his speeches, which are well enough in sound. Col. Vance resides west of the Blue Ridge, and no doubt he is a stockholder in one or two short Railroads that are designed to run into South Carolina, and for that we give him credit, as South Carolina is the better market for the products of his section. Col. Vance is a gallant soldier, and for that we honor him, as well as many other good qualities of head and heart. We deeply regret that he affiliates with a journal so corrupt as the Standard.—*Iredell Express.*

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Speaking of this gentleman, a writer in the Concord Flag says—

It is pretty well understood that Col. William Johnston, of Mecklenburg, will be a candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing election in August next, and it is eminently proper that the people of the State should "reason together" of the fitness and qualifications of the man who shall be elected to fill that responsible station. The spontaneous indication of the popular will, pointing unmistakably to Col. Johnston, is abundant evidence of his peculiar fitness for the distinguished position, and the overmastering common sense of the people that demands a helmsman "able, capable and faithful," to guide the Ship of State through the storm that now howls around her. The people of Cabarrus know that his industry and capacity for business can hardly be equalled; that his financial knowledge is eminently rare and practical, and in every position which he has filled, he has shown administrative abilities of the highest order. He is not a politician *by trade*—has never sought office. Nor does he seek any now, but like any other good citizen in these perilous times, will no doubt cheerfully obey the commands of his countrymen. It is true he was in former times a Union man and a Whig, but when the Ship of the Union went down he resolved never to submit to the accursed Yankee power, wielded by the gangrene malice of Lincoln, and had the manly courage early and boldly to avow it. Since that time he has given to the cause of the South, all his energies and his means, without stint or limit. He regards all argument with Northern villians as having been long ago exhausted, and will henceforth stand by our arms—stand by President Davis and his Administration—stand by our great cause "to the last dollar and the last man." Without spot or blemish in private life—accurate and firm in his judgment of men—he is the right man for the place. Let us put him in, and the Old North State will go through the storm safely and gloriously.

GREAT SALT LAKE

Discovered in Clarke County, Alabama.

We had the pleasure of an interview, on yesterday, with Mr. J. W. Kidd, of Talladega, who had just returned from a visit to Clarke county, where he had been engaged in exploring the swamp lands in that section of our State, for the purpose of ascertaining the best locality for procuring salt. He informs us that he has discovered a large lake, capable of yielding a sufficient quantity of that much needed article to supply the wants of the entire Confederacy.—This lake is some twenty miles from Gainstown, and he assures us that there is room and water ample to afford constant employment to twenty thousand persons. Mr. Kidd has purchased the land on which the lake and springs are situated, and invites all persons who are in need of salt to arm themselves with pots, kettles, &c., and go down to this lake and make salt to their heart's content. The small pittance that he requires for this privilege is only one bushel out of every seven that shall be made.—*Selma (Ala.) Reporter, 19th.*

BLACKING.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury sends it the following: Fill a snuff bottle full of soot from a common chimney, put in a good drink of whiskey, and the same quantity of vinegar, shake it well, and you have a first rate bottle of glossy blacking.

THE Bank of Commerce, of Newbern, now located at the Company's Shops, has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

THE Savannah Republican reports water-melons in that market.

SEWARD'S PERSONAL MOTIVE.

We clip the following from the Columbus Enquirer, of the 28th inst:

Upon what slight things hang the destiny of nations! Some scores of years ago, a young Yankee schoolmaster came South and spent a year in one of the county sites of Middle Georgia. The consequence of that year's visit was a mulatto child—its father Senator Seward, now Secretary of State! The way this became known, the Secretary himself told it to a Doctor E——, of Ga., last summer, stating that he regretted the embargo on correspondence, as it prevented his hearing from his daughter and sending her money, which he had done every year for years! He went on to speak in such a way as to convey the idea that he turned abolitionist and brought on the war in order to liberate his beloved daughter from the thraldom of slavery! Well did Paulding say that he was a venomous reptile burrowing in the mud, whose poison and power was unknown till he struck!

The Bible declares that a bastard shall not inherit or enter into the congregation of the people; and yet the North is bankrupting itself to bring into its midst a bastard mulatto—a noble object for a national war! Yet his dupes might rend him to pieces if they knew his motives. Hence it is the possession of Middle Georgia is the *ne plus ultra* of his ambition; hence negroes must become free on military occupation, that his daughter might flee to a father's arms—and that father too stingy to purchase her freedom himself—it must be done with the lives and the purse of a mighty nation. Hence Charleston is secondary to Savannah in his plans—hence the railroad, car stealing, bridge burning exploit—hence Georgia is threatened with 50,000 on one side, and 150,000 on the other—hence the Federal army moves towards Huntsville, instead of Memphis.

Ought not this thing be sifted out? and if it is true, it can be made the cause of a mighty downfall of our arch enemy, by sending the negro girl and the facts to Greely or Fernando Wood or some inveterate political enemy, to spread it abroad North on the wings of the wind! This coming to them on the heels a defeat must complete his overthrow.

The Atlanta Intelligencer says that half has not been told in the above. It was in the county of Putman that Seward first settled in Georgia, where the *beggar* for employment, in a respectable neighborhood, taught school. His immoralities after a while became known to his patrons, who, disgusted with his conduct, gave him notice to quit. He did so, and meanly begged assistance to return to Yankee land, from whence, it was ascertained, he had come South in disgrace. Upon his return *accident* gave him a start in his profession, which native ability and unscrupulous intrigue combined made a successful one. Soon he became a politician and he is now, *what he is*, a bitter hater of the South and the institution of slavery, doubtless influenced by his young and ardent passion for the females of a race to whom he was devoted when a resident of the county named. The arch hypocrite should be exposed in all christendom.

A GOOD STORY is told of the Rev. Dr. Mullen, the well known pastor of St. Patrick's Church in New Orleans. He was known to be a bitter secessionist in feeling, and, on account of his well-known bluntness of speech, many of his friends feared that he would be one of the first consigned by Butler to a dungeon. Soon after the occupation of the city by the enemy, he was sent for by a Yankee officer to perform the burial service over one of the Northern soldiers who had died. To this request Dr. Mullen acceded. The service being over, the Yankee officer was profuse in his expression of thanks. The reverend gentleman, however, cut the conversation short by blandly informing him that there was no obligation at all in the matter, and that he "would, if required, take pleasure in burying the entire Yankee garrison."

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred in Cincinnati on the 17th ult. It broke out in a rope walk, destroying it, together with some sixteen buildings in the vicinity. Forty or fifty families have been rendered houseless by this calamity.—Several of the inmates were badly burned, while others made narrow escapes. The flames spread so rapidly that a pile of coal, of nearly 300,000 bushels, caught fire and burned with great fierceness for several hours.

HALLECK BRANDED AS A LIAR.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEP., June 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to the following despatch (published in your issue of yesterday) of Major-General Halleck, commanding enemy's forces which, coming from such a source, is most remarkable in one respect—that it contains as many misrepresentations as lines:

Washington, June 4.—The following despatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles South of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured.

Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired, and is running today. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. Pope *did not* "push hard" upon me with 40,000 men, thirty miles from Corinth, on the 4th inst.; for my troops occupied a defensive line in rear of "Twenty Mile Creek," less than twenty-five miles from Corinth, until the 8th inst., when the want of good water induced me to retire *at my leisure* to a better position; moreover, if Gen. Pope had attempted, at any time during the retreat from Corinth, to *push hard* upon me, I would have given him such a lesson as would have checked his ardor; but he was careful to advance only *after* my troops had retired from each successive position.

The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, doing much credit to the officers and men under my orders, and must be looked upon in every respect by the country as equivalent to a brilliant victory.

Gen. Pope must certainly have dreamed of having taken 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms, for we positively *never lost them;* about one or two hundred stragglers would probably cover all the prisoners he took, and about five hundred damaged muskets all the arms he got; these belonging to a convalescent camp (four miles South of Corinth) evacuated during the night, and were overlooked on account of the darkness. The actual number of *prisoners* taken during the retreat was about equal on both sides, and they were but few.

Major-General Halleck must be a very credulous man indeed to believe the absurd story of "that farmer." He ought to know that the burning of two or more cars on a railroad is not sufficient to make "Beauregard frantic" and ridiculous! especially when I expected every moment to hear of the capture of his marauding party, whose departure from Farmington had been communicated to me the day before, and I had given in consequence all necessary orders; but a part of my forces passed Boonville an hour before the arrival of Col. Elliot's command, and the other part arrived just in time to drive it away and liberate the convalescents captured; unfortunately, however, not in time to save four of the sick, who were barbarously consumed in the station house! Let Col. Elliott's name descend to infamy as the author of such a revolting deed. Gen. Halleck *did not* capture *nine* locomotives. It was only by the accidental destruction of a bridge before some trains had passed, that he got *seven* engines in a damaged condition, the cars having been burnt by my orders.

It is indeed lamentable to see how little our enemies respect truth and justice when speaking of their military operations, especially when, through inability or over-confidence, they meet with deserved failure.

If the result be "all he desired," it can be said he is easily satisfied; it remains to be seen whether his Government and people will be of the like opinion.

I attest that all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat, would not amount to one day's expense of his army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

ED. Everett is stumping it through the West, harranguing the people on "the origin and character of the war."

COL. STEARNS, of Tennessee, is doing some efficient service as a bold and active partisan leader against the enemy in Tennessee. His legion of mounted men, between five and six hundred in number, is continually on the tramp, beating up the enemy's quarters and cutting off his marauding parties in the section of country between Nashville and Chattanooga. Hearing recently that a Yankee detachment had occupied Readyville, about forty miles from Nashville, Col. Stearns, at the head of a company of his troopers, made a dash at the place, and after a brief skirmish, in which six of the Yankees were killed, found himself in possession of between fifty and sixty prisoners. Learning that three of the prowling scoundrels had just previously gone to a private residence in the outskirts of the village, a squad of our men was directed to follow them, and found that they had just forced their way into the bed chamber of a young lady. A rush was made for the room, revolvers in hand, and the ruffians had barely time to realize their doom, when their bodies, pierced by a dozen bullets, were stretched lifeless on the floor.

THE Greeneville Banner, in speaking of the murder in that county of Mr. Powell, of Kingsport, Hawkins county, by Union men, says that after mortally wounding him, they took from his person $120 in cash, his coat, and put afterwards eight or ten balls through his head, dragged his body into a gulley and finally covered it up with stones and dirt.

This party, the Banner continues, forms only a branch of an organized horde of Unionists about Greeneville, all belonging to Greene county.

They appear to have fortified themselves to the number of 80 or 100 at the stillhouse of one Wattenbarger, from whence they bid defiance to the Southern Confederacy. They are composed of bridge burners, telegraph wire cutters, and gentlemen who hide out in caves and elsewhere, and meet in secret conclave at Greeneville.

If Stearns' or Morgan's men were to pay them a visit, they would no doubt be highly appreciated.

"STONEWALL JACKSON."—The Milton Chronicle says there must be something in a name, for the very sound of "Jackson" sets a Yankee to trembling. The foreigners in the Yankee army swear its all a "rebel lie" about the "stonewall" part of the name. "Bugger me eyes," says Patrick, "if ye ken be afther making me believe that it isn't that old spalpeen, Gineral Andrew Jickson, and if it is, boys, Holy Saint Mary, ye bether be afther lavin' these low lands of sorrow." "Mine got!" exclaims Hans, "dat ish him, kum to life, and he'll play de debil mit de Dutch."

WE learn that the Southern feeling in the North has been considerably stimulated by the result of affairs in the Valley and this vicinity. Upon the expulsion of Banks from the Valley, the Baltimore Republican, by some means, fell upon a correct report of the disaster, and published it in an extra. The same day the paper was suppressed by order of Gen. Dix, and there was no issue from the office for several days. Finally, upon a promise being extorted from them not to do so again, the proprietors were permitted to issue their regular edition.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A YANKEE officer, taken prisoner by Jackson in the Valley, remarked, on being asked the object of the North in prosecuting this war: "The Union be d—d; that's gone; but we are going to fight till we pay the expenses of the war, and free your negroes." That means, first subjugation; secondly confiscation.

IT is stated that the Yankees are sending the negroes in their possession to Cuba, to be sold to help pay the war debt of the Northern Government.—The negroes who have been running away and going to the enemy will soon find that they have not bettered their condition.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted in the Northern Congress by a vote eighty-three to thirty-nine, that "loyal armies in hostile districts subsist themselves upon rebel resources as far as possible." This is just what the Yankees have been doing all the time.

WHY do soldiers need no barbers? Because they are shaved by government contractors.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN BURGIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

We publish on our first page two brief sketches of the character of the above gentleman. To the people generally of this immediate section, Mr. Johnston is comparatively a stranger; and it is due alike to them and him that we lay before them evidence of his fitness for the high and responsible position of Governor, to which a large portion of the State desires to elevate him. All who know Mr. Johnston (amongst whom may be numbered many of our own townsmen) bear unequivocal testimony to his ability and faithfulness in every position. He is a man of mature age, rare financial and business qualifications, a devoted and loyal son of North Carolina, and possessed of unbounded energy and industry. In a word, just the man for the crisis.

It is worthy of notice that the only paper in the State which assails Mr. Johnston, is the Raleigh Standard. The motive actuating it is said by some respectable journals to be *revenge*—Mr. Johnston having refused to vote for the editor of the Standard for Printer to the State Convention. The abuse of the Standard does not amount to much, after its confession that it slandered the Hon. W. A. Graham for twenty years for "*party purposes*"! A virtual admission that it did not believe its own statements while making them. A few months hence the editor may be upon the "stool of repentance," and make the same confession with regard to Mr. Johnston.

A gentleman intimately acquainted with Mr. Johnston, closes a business letter to us thus—"He (Mr. Johnston) is a true North Carolinian,—a Southern man,—an Internal Improvement man, without regard to sections. He is a business man, and I venture to say one of the best financiers in the State. Col. Johnston is the very man to work the financial affairs of the State in these times. A heavy debt will have to be managed, and an *experienced* man is necessary."

Mr. Johnston stands square on the following Resolutions, unanimously passed by the late State Convention:

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, entertain an undiminished confidence in the justice of the cause for which we have taken up arms, and we hold it to be the duty of the people of these Southern States to maintain and uphold that cause with all the means they can command; that in behalf of the people of North Carolina we declare to our sister States of the Confederacy, and to the world, that no measure of loss—no sacrifice of life or property—no privation, or want, or suffering, shall cause us to shrink from the performance of our whole duty in the achievement of our independence.

Resolved, That from the cruel and barbarous manner in which our enemies have carried on this war—a war in which aged and dignified men and helpless women have been seized, and without accusation or warrant of authority, cast into prison—in which private property has been wantonly destroyed—in which robbery and arson are the principal means of aggression, and in which servile insurrection has been proclaimed, we are convinced that there is a "radical impracticability" between such a people and ourselves; that for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the President of the Confederate States, and we congratulate him and our whole country upon the success with which he has administered the Government.

Resolved, That to the officers and soldiers who have gone forth to meet the dangers of this war, we are under a deep debt of gratitude for the valor and fortitude with which they have defended us from the assaults of our enemies, and illustrated the glory of our arms.

This Platform is broad enough and strong enough to hold every true and loyal son of the Old North State.

DEATH OF CAPT. YOUNG.

We are pained to learn that Captain Ephraim Young, of Company E, 25th Regiment N. C. Troops, died of fever at Kinston on the 22d of June. He died at the residence of the Post Master at Kinston, from whose family he received every attention and kindness. Captain Young was from Transylvania county, and was about 26 years of age. He was among the first to volunteer, and left home as third Lieutenant of Capt. Johnstone's company. On the reorganization of the Regiment, he was elected Captain without opposition. He was a young man of much promise, ardently devoted to the great cause in which he was engaged, and if his life had been spared, would doubtless have won still higher honors. Peace to his ashes.

"PUBLIC OPINION."

The Raleigh Standard lately paraded the proceedings of a "public meeting" in Wilkes county before its readers, and referred to them editorially as an expression of "public opinion." A few days afterwards a citizen of Wilkes county, through the Raleigh Register, asserted positively that but *seven* persons were present at the aforesaid meeting, two of whom withdrew, leaving *five* men to make up and express the opinions of twenty-five hundred voters!!—And this is the process by which *public opinion* is manufactured, and the people cheated out of their votes! Was there ever a greater fraud—a more unmitigated swindle? It establishes the correctness of our position taken last week, that the people should, at least for the present, have nothing to do with caucusses, cliques and conventions. A free people should shake off such an arrogant and irresponsible despotism.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

The summer term of the Female College in this town opens to-day. All will regret to learn that in consequence of the infirmity of her parents, and the disturbed state of South Western Virginia, that highly esteemed and most excellent teacher, Miss Cox, will not for the present be able to resume her position in the College. Her place, however, will be filled by a lady highly competent, and well known to the people here. Miss Rachel Boyd, of Haywood, has been employed for this Department. She will have exclusive control of the Primary class. She is a graduate of the College, and has had three or four years successful experience in teaching in this State and Tennessee. As Miss Boyd relies solely upon the Tuition of her department for her support, it is hoped that parents in Asheville will take pleasure in extending to her a generous patronage. She will receive into her department small boys under thirteen years of age. The price of tuition will be Eight dollars for the Term of twenty weeks.

☞"Roxana" expresses our sentiments exactly, and but for reasons which she will appreciate when we have an opportunity of making them known to her, we would give her article a place in our columns. She expresses her opinions in the right way, precisely, and like the Southern ladies generally, is as true as steel to her native land. We hope to see her soon, when we will explain more fully.

☞During the past week we have received a list of 12 subscribers from our valued friend, J. W. Patterson, Esq., of Yancy; from an unknown friend in Yancy, a list of 10; from J. C. Leatherwood, Post Master at Jonathan's Creek, Haywood, 12; from W. Zachary, Esq., of Jackson, 5; and from various friends additions to former lists. For all of which favors we return our sincere thanks, and shall try to make the News worthy the extended patronage it is receiving.

☞We regret to learn that Mr. Fulton Weaver, of the Rough and Ready Guards, and son of Rev. M. M. Weaver, of this county, died some days since at Richmond. His remains were brought home, and committed to their final resting place, in the presence of a large number of weeping friends and neighbors. He was an excellent young man, and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

☞Dempsey Phillips, of Lancaster District, South Carolina, has ten sons in the Confederate service.

GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE.—The following should be borne in mind:

Citizens vote for Governor, Members of Assembly, &c., on the First Thursday in August, (7th day of the month.)

Soldiers in camp, (wherever they may be, in or out of the State,) vote on the Thursday before the First Thursday in August, (being the 31st and last day of July.)

The returns from the camps must reach the Sheriffs of the respective counties of which the voters are residents, within twenty days after the day of election.

Three freeholders, of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officer, shall hold said elections, according to the laws of the State, and make returns of the same, within the twenty days aforesaid.

Soldiers absent from their counties or companies, and passing through this State, may vote wherever they may find themselves on the day of election.

Citizens of any county in the State may vote for Governor in any other county in which they may be found on the day of election.

A STEAMER INJURED.—The steamer Island Belle, while in James river, above City Point, was fired at a few days since by a rebel picket, the ball striking the pilot house of the steamer, and going through a heavy iron plate with which it was lined. The pickets are becoming very annoying on the river.

The above, says the Charlotte Bulletin, is copied from the New York Herald of the 19th ult., a copy of which has been obtained by the Petersburg Express, and for the information of our readers we are pleased to state that the Battery which fired upon the vessel named above was under the command of our esteemed fellow citizen Capt. Thos. H. Brem.

Lieut. Thaddeus Coleman, of Buncombe, managed the gun which did the damage reported.

☞Maj. John F. Alexander, of Turkey Creek, made us a present the other day of a gallon and a half of nice home made Molasses. Such a present at this time is highly appreciated. We trust the Major's shadow will never grow less.

☞Northern accounts admit the killing of Lieut. Palmer, Adjutant of Gen. Sickles, and Col. Wood, in a picket skirmish near Richmond, on the 17th ult.

☞Col. George B. Anderson, of the Fourth Regiment of N. C. State troops, has been promoted to the office of Brigadier General.

☞Great sickness is reported in the Yankee army and navy at New Orleans—some small pox, but principally ship fever.

FOR THE NEWS.

We beg leave to announce WOODFORD ZACHARY, Esq., as a candidate to represent the citizens of Jackson county, North Carolina, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

MANY CITIZENS.

FROM JAMES' ISLAND.—A Georgia negro, who ran away from his master, and made his way to the enemy at Hilton Head, having experienced enough Yankee discipline, deserted their camp on Monday evening, and came over into our lines and delivered himself up to our pickets, bringing with him a very fine horse, belonging to a Colonel, and which he had been directed to take to water.

He represents the enemy as very much dispirited and disheartened since the fight on the 16th. They represented that their loss as known among themselves, and brought off the field, was six hundred and thirty killed and wounded. This, with the number buried by ourselves, and prisoners, well and wounded, brings their loss fully up to nine hundred and fifty, killed, wounded and missing.

The pickets are so near to each other that they can hold a conversation very easily. One of the enemy's pickets yesterday called out to one of our own:—"We are no Abolitionists. It is a shame that we should be killing one another." Our picket made no reply, and the other took himself away.—*Charleston Courier, 25th ult.*

☞On Tuesday night last this vicinity was visited with one of the heaviest rains we ever witnessed. Mr. Jesse S. Smith's Mills were carried off, as were also Mr. Peter Miller's. The loss sustained by these worthy gentlemen is heavy.

BLOODY FIGHT ON THE WILLIAMSBURG ROAD.

Yesterday, an affair, which must be considered the prelude to the great battle now impending, occurred on the extreme right of the Confederate lines, on the Williamsburg road, about a mile's remove from the scene of the battle of the Seven Pines. Our loss was heavy, especially in officers.

The following are the particulars of the engagement, as far as we have been able to gather them: On Tuesday night, the enemy advanced and drove in the pickets of the 14th North Carolina Regiment, and they were re-inforced by the 4th Georgia and 1st Louisiana Regiments, of Gen. Wright's Brigade.—About 8½ o'clock, the enemy advanced to the number of three brigades, supposed to have been Hunters' and Sumner's. They moved and fought under a pine thicket cover, our troops being in the open space. After heavy firing, the 1st Louisiana charged the enemy twice, and drove them back. In the last charge, Lieut. Col. W. R. Shriver, of of the 1st Louisiana, was wounded severely, also Major James Nelligan, of the same regiment; Lieuts. Gilmour and Murphy, of the same regiment, were both killed, and Lieuts. Hendricks and Buckley, and other officers and privates, wounded.

Shortly after noon, the enemy retired and the firing ceased. The loss inflicted on the enemy was serious in killed and wounded, besides between sixty and seventy prisoners captured.

The casualties of many of our men were inflicted by shells thrown by a battery supporting the enemy's infantry.

The skirmishing and firing along the lines was pretty general at all points yesterday, and all indications point to a general engagement to-day or to-morrow.

The wounded on our side, to the number of fifteen or twenty, reached the city yesterday evening. Up to last night, the Yankee prisoners had not arrived here.

Of course the engagement was without decisive results, but all accounts agree in stating that our troops displayed consummate bravery, and repulsed three times their number, advantageously posted and supported by artillery.

The fighting, we learn, was principally between Gen. Wright's Brigade, comprising the 2d, 3d and 23d Georgia, the 1st Louisiana and a North Carolina regiment, and at least two, and some say three, brigades of the enemy. (Sickles' and Meagher's.) Our forces were exposed, for a time, to a terrible cross fire while lying down. In the charge which drove the Yankees from their position, the 1st Louisiana suffered the most severely. Our loss is about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and that of the enemy equally as great, if not more, besides prisoners.

The musketry firing lasted for an hour and a half, and was then succeeded by artillery, which was brought into play on both sides.

Two Yankee prisoners were captured by one of our officers, after he had his right arm shattered by a ball. With gun in his left hand, he approached them, and demanded them to throw down their arms, which they did, and were marched off to headquarters. One of the prisoners taken states that McClellan has built two roads parallel to the York River Railroad, on which are placed heavy siege guns, made to run upon the tracks.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

The Government has official confirmation of the news of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. Gen. Smith will now be compelled to establish another line of defence, and it is supposed that the Clinch River will constitute this line.—This stream has its source in Fayette County, Virginia, running through Russell and Scott Counties, in the same State; then passing into Hancock, Anderson and Roane Counties of Tennessee on to Kingston, where it empties into the Tennessee River. For the most part, it passes equi-distant from Big Creek and Cumberland Gap, and the city of Knoxville. It runs through a rough and mountainous country. Big Creek Gap is about fifty-eight miles from Knoxville and Cumberland Gap upwards of sixty—the former being West of the latter. The nearest point of the Clinch River to Knoxville is about sixteen miles, at Clinton, near its confluence with the Tennessee.

The river offers great advantages as the location of present operations. We have never yet succeeded in drawing the enemy out into Powell's Valley, which stretches for miles along the base of the Cumberland Mountain. We will now probably succeed by our new line of defence in drawing them out from their dens in the mountains far enough to secure the opportunity of a fair battle.—In this respect we must be gainers by the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, which although it was a very formidable position in itself, was of no value to us as long as there were a number of gaps below it, which were open to the unobstructed passage of cavalry and infantry. We have now the opportunity of drawing the enemy on the plains, and taking him away from his mountain fastnesses, where it has been impossible to provoke him to fight.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE ENEMY IN LEE COUNTY, VA.

We learn, through friends who came down on yesterday's train, that there was much excitement in Bristol and Goodson, on Tuesday, occasioned by the arrival of a number of refugees from Lee county, Va., with their slaves and such effects as they could carry with them. These refugees report that some two hundred of the enemy's cavalry were marauding the country, carrying off cattle and other stock, stealing all they could, arresting citizens, and perpetrating all manner of outrages. We hope that Gen. Floyd, who we learn is at Wytheville, endeavoring to make up the State force to which he has been assigned command, will at once take the few unorganized troops he has got together, and take after the scoundrels who are pushing their raid with so much impunity up Powell's Valley. If we could hear that Floyd, with even five hundred men, was on their track, we should feel easy about that important region of Southwestern Virginia, even though the Hessian marauders number 5,000.—*Knoxville Register.*

BATTLE OF RICHMOND.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

OUR ARMY VICTORIOUS.

McClellan "off from" Richmond.

"Stonewall" in the Field.

Important Batteries Captured.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

Richmond, June 26.—The difficulty of obtaining information from the lines is illustrated by the indefinite accounts in the morning journals of the fight on the Williamsburg Road yesterday. It appears certain that the First Louisiana Regiment was engaged for some time with two brigades of Yankees, who had driven in our pickets about 8 o'clock.—Regardless of the heavy odds, the Confederates advanced upon the foe, shouting the battle-cry, Butler! Butler!—The Yankees in front fell back in confusion before their impetuous advance, and would have been driven from the field but for the murderous cross fire from the enemy, ambuscaded in the woods. The First Louisiana was afterwards supported by other regiments of General Wright's Brigade, and the fighting was continued during the day until the Yankees were dislodged from the woods and driven to their camp. In the afternoon, Ransom's and Mahone's Brigades were engaged, and aided in driving back the Yankees. Col. Shivers and Major Nelligan, of the First Louisiana, were both wounded in the arm. Lieutenants Gilmore and Murphy, of the Montgomery Guards, N. Orleans, were killed. The total Confederate casualties are estimated at about 200 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is heavy.

Richmond, June 27.—The Dispatch, of this morning, says that Gen. Branch led the advance yesterday down the Meadow Bridge road, with a brigade of North Carolinians, and on crossing was reinforced by other troops of Gen. Hill's division. The numerous field works and batteries opposed to our advance were assailed in the coolest manner imaginable, and captured with great rapidity. Our loss was much less than could have been expected. All the heights in the vicinity of Mechanicsville are in our possession. Gen. Longstreet's division crossed the Chickahominy, on the Mechanicsville road, last night.

The battle was resumed this morning at daylight, and progressed fiercely until 8 o'clock, when the firing slackened, or was less audible in the city. The enemy have no doubt been driven back several miles in the direction of the White House. Our forces across the Chickahominy are led by "Stonewall" Jackson. Longstreet, "Bethel" Hill and A. P. Hill, are on this side. We are yet acting on the defensive.

Richmond, June 27, 9 p. m.—The firing has not been heard in the city except at intervals for several hours, the enemy having been driven for miles in the direction of the White House, on the Pamunkey river. Columns of smoke have been ascending from the enemy's encampments, indicating the destruction of the stores to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Confederates. It is reported, however, that large quantities have been captured. One of the batteries captured this morning is said to have been the most formidable in the Yankee army. It consisted of thirteen pieces.

The community continues composed, but are buoyant with the conviction that the God of Battles has vouchsafed a complete victory over the insolent foe, who has so long threatened this city.

The wounded are constantly arriving and are receiving every attention from

the ladies at the various hospitals. The fortitude they exhibit has never been surpassed.

Richmond, June 27—10 p. m.—All reports from the field confirm the prevailing belief that McClellan's army has been thoroughly defeated, if not routed. The York River Railroad, with the batteries commanding it, have been taken by the Confederates.

LATER.

[From the Raleigh Daily Telegraph, 29th ult.]

Richmond, June 28.—The Dispatch of this morning says that the result of yesterday may thus be summed up: We have driven the enemy six miles, beaten them twice in the fight, captured eight or ten batteries, and some thirty pieces of artillery, taken many stores, much clothing, many prisoners and small arms.

Jackson, it is said, has been doing great damage to the enemy, being completely in their rear. He has captured five hundred prisoners and a large quantity of stores, &c.

The Examiner says the action became general in the vicinity of Cold Harbour, about five in the afternoon. It is estimated that 75,000 Confederate troops were engaged with an equal if not superior force of the enemy. From the best and most reliable information we can obtain, the field was undecided.—The action will be renewed this morning. The field of battle is about 12 miles below Richmond.

The Whig says the enemy fell back for the most part in order, and succeeded in getting off most of their artillery as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. To-day will probably witness a general and decisive battle.

The Enquirer says at twelve last night we conversed with an aid to one of our Generals, who informed us that we have driven the Yankees from all their strong positions, taken a number of prisoners, a great many cannon, &c. Gen. McClellan is now represented as being almost completely hemmed in. His telegraph wires have been cut and the railroad doubtless torn up before this. In answer to an enquiry if there was no way for McClellan to get to his gunboats, our informant replied none under Heaven that he could see, except with his balloon. In short, the fight yesterday was a glorious victory.

STILL LATER.

Richmond, June 28.—No accounts have been received from the field to-day, except meagre reports, all indicating that the Confederates are following up their success. About 2,000 prisoners were taken last night including Brig. Gen. Reynolds, and at least a hundred commissioned officers. It has been found necessary to largely increase the prison accommodations.

Prisoners have been arriving all the forenoon.

It is reported that two other Yankee Generals have been captured.

STILL LATER.

Richmond, June 28.—The whole number of prisoners taken is about 3600, including Generals Reynolds, Saunders and Rankin, and a large number of field-officers. The constant arrival of prisoners produces a lively excitement about the streets.

All reports from the field confirm the discomfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that McClellan will capitulate.

Several batteries were taken to-day.

We have lost no general officer, but General Elzey has been wounded, it is feared mortally. The gallant Major Wheat, of the Louisiana Tigers, was killed.

Official Dispatch of Gen. Lee.

Headquarters, June 27.

To His Excellency President Davis:

Mr. President—Profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the signal victory granted us, it is my pleasing task to announce to you the success achieved by this army to-day. The enemy was this morning driven from his strong positions behind Beaver Dam Creek, pursued to that behind Pohite Creek, and finally, after a severe contest, of four hours, entirely repulsed from the battle-field. Night put an end to the contest. I grieve to state that our loss in officers and men is great. We sleep on the field and shall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ROBT. E. LEE.

FURTHER NEWS.

Richmond, June 29.—Only a few brigades of the attacking column of the Confederate army were engaged yesterday. Magruder's and Huger's divisions were still held in reserve on the west side of the Chickahominy, where it is understood McClellan was, yesterday, moving large bodies of troops. A renewal of the contest was expected this morning. Two Regiments of General Magruder's Division, the Seventh and Eighth Georgia, suffered severely yesterday in attempting to take a battery near Seven Pines, defended by at least two brigades of Yankees. Col. Lamar, of the Eighth was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Col. White, of the Seventh, wounded in the neck. The casualties of the two Regiments about two hundred. There seems to be no doubt that McClellan's communication with his source of supplies is effectually cut off.

THE LINES ABOUT RICHMOND.

Heavy Engagements—the Enemy Falling Back.

The splendid contest of Thursday afternoon, which resulted in the wresting, by General A. P. Hill's division, of Mechanicsville, though without decisive results, except the possessing of the place served to extract the attention of McClellan from a movement in his rear which overwhelmed him. There Hill's division of 12,000 men stood successfully, opposed to at least four times their number, behind earthworks, which they, one after another, evacuated, carrying off their guns, which, mounted on wheel carriages, were not captured, as some of our contemporaries announced yesterday, though their positions were gained and held. Many valuable lives were lost at Mechanicsville, but they received immortality there.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the grand *coup de main* of Gen. T. J. Jackson was accomplished—With his army, which failed to get into position the previous evening, he, fresh from the fields of exploits in the Valley, came down the Chickahominy on the right flank of McClellan's army, to Coal Harbour, in the enemy's rear, and put his front upon it at Old Church. The enemy had fallen back still further during the night, and Hill's and Longstreet's divisions pressed him in front and left flank early yesterday morning. Thus, by a strategy unparalleled for its brilliancy, McClellan is circumvented. Up to this writing we have no accounts of the battle that has been progressing that would justify particulars, but McClellan and his main army was reported retreating down the Chickahominy, bearing off from "Stonewall's" guns in the direction of West Point, where the gunboats were lying ready to cover him.

It was six o'clock when the enemy gave way, after leaving their breastwork battery of thirteen guns, which was their best, mounting heavy siege guns. McClellan retired, burning up his stores at the depots of his lines.—From the top of the capital, in the square, shafts of white smoke could be seen rising in the direction of Old Church and the White House. At first this was thought to originate from the firing of cannon, that could not be heard from the distance, the wind also being contrary, but later in the day it was ascertained to have been caused by the destruction, by the enemy, of his immense stores off to the right of the Mechanicsville pike on the farm of Dr. Gaines.

The mutterings of the fight could be occasionally heard through the report of heavy guns, but it died entirely away as the scene of the conflict was removed by the retreat of the enemy and the advance of the Confederate forces.

The retreat of McClellan's army, and the pursuit of the Confederate army, has moved our base of information concerning the fight, which, we learn, was kept up at intervals with great severity; but, through the kindness of an officer from our lines, we have been supplied with a very intelligent pencil diagram, furnishing the positions of the retreating and pursuing forces.

Jackson's army was represented as moving down considerably this side of the Pamunkey for a trussel bridge spanning it at the railroad, with the intention of outstripping McClellan, whose forces were making for the same bridge to secure it as a crossing before it was seized or burnt by Jackson. Gens. Longstreet's, A. P. Hill's and D. H. Hill's divisions were pressing hard upon McClellan's rear, while Magruder and Huger, on the Chickahominy held our right wing in the direction of New Bridge with a portion of the enemy in front of them. This was the supposed situation of the armies up to yesterday afternoon. As regards the battle, or series of battles, that closed the eventful day we have little that is reliable.—So, too, of our loss and that of the enemy, but it has been heavy—that on the enemy's side very great; but we will not venture on figures. It appears to be conceded that the enemy successfully withdrew their forces from the position held by them on Thursday night, after the capture of Mechanicsville, leaving behind, as a blind, some skirmishers and a battery, which, when charged upon by the advance yesterday morning at daylight, was found to be empty of men and guns. A pursuit of three hours brought our forces upon a formidable battery of thirteen guns at Gaines' Mill, near the New Kent road. Here occurred our heaviest loss. The breastworks were situated on a bluff, across a mill-dam, canal and swamp, with rifle pits in front.—Our troops charged through and over all with a valour and determination that swept everything, clearing rifle pits and battery at the point of the bayonet. The troops that did this splendid act of gallantry were from North Carolina—the brigade of Gen. Pender. This was accomplished through terrific volleys of musketry, shell, round shot, grape and canister, that piled the ground with the valorous dead and wounded.

In the retreat bodies of cavalry were thrown forward on the Prospect road and the Tuckertown road to intercept them, but it failed to succeed. We hear it said that McClellan's retreat was conducted in good order, and that the enemy carried forward all their dead and wounded. It was said few prisoners were taken; however that may be, but few have arrived in Richmond. As far as our limited knowledge extends this moment, there is a very fortunate lack of general and commissioned officers killed.

We hear the light batteries suffered severely. Purcell's battery of Richmond, Col. Lindsay Walker, went into the action of Thursday evening with above ninety men, and brought out only thirty or forty. Seventeen of their horses were killed. The Maryland battery, Capt. Snowden Andrews, in the same battle lost five men killed and wounded, and several horses. Doctor Hunter, of Maryland, the surgeon, was killed. The Chesapeake Artillery was ordered to join Gen. Longstreet's division on the right, and was not engaged.

We hear from the Appomattox river, near Petersburg, below Port Walthall, that fighting between some of the enemy's gunboats and our forces had commenced. The enemy had destroyed all the shipping at City Point. Several lives were lost.

Later—the action becomes general—the situation of the two armies at night.

We learn from Major John M. Daniel, of the General's staff, serving with Gen. Hill in these battles, and who, about 4 o'clock last evening, was obliged to leave the field in consequence of having had his arm shattered by a Minie ball, that at the time he left the field Hill's division, which had been engaged the whole day, and victorious throughout, was engaged in a terrific battle with the enemy near New Coal Harbour, and were overmatched by large masses of the enemy. Just as the Major was wounded several large bodies of troops appearing on the field, which were supposed to be reinforcements under Jackson.

Later accounts brought from the battle-field are deeply interesting. The reinforcements that reached the field, and which were supposed to be under Gen. Jackson, were troops of Gen. Longstreet's division. Gen. Jackson was engaged on Gen. Hill's left during the day, but was also in time to join in the general engagement which ensued about five o'clock in the evening.

At this hour the action became general for the first time on the Richmond lines. No such collision of numbers has yet occurred in the history of the war. It is estimated that seventy-five thousand Confederate troops were engaged with an equal if not superior force of the enemy. The scenery of the battle field is described as awfully sublime, and its sights of carnage as exceeding in ghastliness the worst imaginations of the horrors of war.

Nightfall has caused an intermission of the terrible conflict. From the best and most reliable information we can obtain, the field was undecided when the action was intermitted to be resumed this morning.

The field of the imposing battle, on which the grandest fortunes ever contested awaits decision, is about twelve miles from the city of Richmond.

The enemy's retreat was certainly not a route, as it has been described on the street corners. He has left his ground at leisure, carrying of all his dead and wounded, leaving no marks of disorder on the route of his retreat but such as are incidental, of course, to the movements of such large masses.

There is occasion to apprehend that McClellan in falling back on his present line of defence, has improved his position. The advantages of his present position are mainly artificial but they are considered important and serious, although he gave up yesterday several positions of great natural advantage, especially that at Mechanicsville, upon which he had expended every resource to make it impregnable.

It is impossible to estimate the loss in yesterday's engagement. The only statements we can get of the casualties of the terrific battle of the evening are vague and ghastly messages that "the ground is covered with dead." The spirits of our troops are undiminished. There was no straggling but from excessive fatigue. The issue, which is yet undecided, is solemnly entrusted to the valour of our troops and the providence of Almighty God.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A CONFESSION.—Horace Maynard, the Yankee thief, who pretends to represent a portion of the people of Tennessee in the free-negro Congress made a speech recently in favor of receiving negro embassadors from Hayti and Liberia upon court-equality with the representatives of white nations and in that speech said: "That he felt a large degree of interest in Liberia, many of his clients having emigrated to that country through his instrumentality."

From this it appears that he has been an agent for the underground railroad. What a viper have the people of Tennessee been nursing! Here gentlemen is the "instrumentality" through which "many" of your slaves have "emigrated." Who but slaves constituted this "many clients?" He is a boasted negro thief. *Southern Banner.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

LATEST FROM THE BATTLE.

Richmond, June 30.—Yesterday afternoon, McClellan destroyed immense quantities of stores of every description and abandoned his fortifications preparatory to a retreat towards James River, which was commenced last night, thro' White Oak Swamp. The Yankees have been closely followed by our troops and hundreds of prisoners taken. It is confidently expected that the greater portion of the fugitives will be intercepted and captured before night. Stuart's cavalry captured three theusand Yankees yesterday, who were trying to escape to York River.

The attack upon the Yankee fortifications at Gaines' Mills on Friday, was made by the 44th and 48th Georgia, and the 2nd and 3d North Carolina.—The 44th Georgia and 3d No. Carolina suffered extremely. The 19th Mississippi went into action with 521 men and had 31 killed and 150 wounded. The 2nd Mississippi Battalion, 30 killed and wounded. The 2d Mississippi Regiment, 19 killed and 71 wounded. The 11th Mississippi had 16 killed, 144 wounded and 7 missing. The 6th South Carolina had 4 killed and 43 wounded. The 4th Alabama had 23 killed, 104 wounded and 8 missing.

Petersburg, June 30.—A courier just from Bermuda Hundreds at 6 o'clock, reports that a portion of the Federals have been driven to the river, where under cover of their gun-boats, they are endeavoring to embark. Four transports have passed down the river heavily loaded. Our field pieces, on the Chesterfield side, engaged the gun-boats, and poured shot pie into them. The gunboats dropped down to Turkey Island, followed by our field batteries, the enemy fleeing down the river bank, hotly pursued by our troops, and were falling thick and fast. At last accounts, the firing was incessant.

Richmond, June 30—10 p. m.—The reports from the lines are somewhat conflicting. The majority of the statements to-day indicated that our army had hemmed in the Yankees and that the greater portion of them would be captured before night. The dearth of information from the lines to-day has been remarkable, and no news whatever could be obtained at the War Department.—Several hundred prisoners captured by Gen. Stuart passed through the city this evening.

FROM THE WEST.

Mobile, June 28.—A special despatch dated, from Grenada, yesterday, says:

"A courier from Gen. Villipigue's camp, who arrived to-night, states that Jackson's cavalry made a dash yesterday on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and burned the bridge eleven miles from Memphis, and captured 17 cars, laden with commissary and quartermaster's stores, and over forty Yankee officers connected with that department."

OUR BOYS.

The 14th, 16th, and 25th Regiments N. C. Troops, the first composed partly, and the two latter Regiments exclusively, of Western men, were in the great fight near Richmond, but no account of the casualties has reached us. We hope to receive a full statement in a day or two.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Butler's proclamation denounced in the English Parliament—Intervention by France and England foreshadowed—Threats of the Herald.

The New York Herald of the 25th says intelligence has been received from Europe by the Arabia, foreshadowing the intention of the Emperor of France, in co-operation with England, to interpose by armed intervention in the American war, and enforce peace on the basis of a separation between the North and South. The Herald says the United States will know how to deal with these powers should they attempt to interfere in our domestic concerns, and calls upon Congress to pronounce against the infamous schemes of the European powers to break up the Republic of America.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th inst., Earl Carnavron called attention to Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and condemned it in severe terms, as without a precedent in the annals of warfare.

Earl Russell said there was no defence for such a proclamation, and sincerely hoped the American government would disavow it.

Lord Palmerston said no man could read that proclamation without feeling the deepest indignation. (Cheers.) It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet *infamous.* (Cheers.) An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo Saxon race.

[From the Charlotte Daily Bulletin, 30th ult.]

BLOCKADERS BLOCKADED.

Augusta, June 27.—A special despatch to the Savannah Republican of this morning, dated "Baldwin, Florida, 26th," says that information considered reliable, has been received here that British ships are now blockading the port of St. Augustine, and are cutting off all supplies bound for the Yankees. A Lincoln transport attempting to enter the port was captured, and is now held as a prize. At last accounts the Lincoln troops at St. Augustine were in a starving condition, and were preparing to march across the country to St. Johns. It is also reported here that British vessels of war are blockading the mouth of the St. Johns river.

The Republican says that the above despatch comes from a seemingly reliable source, but does not vouch for its correctness.

The Republican also learns that the steamer Cecile struck a rock off Abaco Sunday last and sunk in a short time. All her crew were saved, but her valuable cargo is lost.

Augusta, June 27.—The Jackson Mississippian of the 23rd says that Porter's Mortar fleet was repulsed at Grand Gulf by light batteries.

The enemy opened on Vicksburg Saturday for one hour. No injury is reported.

Augusta, June 27.—Col. Stone, late of the Memphis Appeal, says that Cincinnati papers of the 16th, contain a Washington dispatch, stating that Count Mercier had engaged passage to sail in the next steamer to that carrying out Lord Lyons. The report excited much sensation in Yankeedom.

Augusta, June 27.—Gen. B. F. Butler has had a sharp correspondence with the British, French and Greek Consuls, relative to some Sugar seized belonging to subjects of those countries, and to the oaths required of aliens. His language was coarse and pointed.

Richmond, June 28.—All right. The First N. C. Regiment suffered terribly on Thursday. Col. Stokes was badly wounded in the leg; Lieut. Col. McDowell, badly in the shoulder. Major Skinner was killed. Capt. Jas. Wright and Lieut. Grady were killed, besides other company officers and a large number of men. They made one of the finest charges on record.

Gen. Branch's brigade behaved nobly.

Petersburg, June 26.—New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk dates, to the 24th have been received. The news is not important. The great National Tax-bill passed both Houses of Congress on Monday last. Every thing, even glue, candles, screws, molasses, wines and coal are included.

Richmond, June 28.—Col. Riddick, 34th N, C., wounded in the leg; Adjt. Riddick wounded severely; Major Hammerskold received a contusion. Gen. Pender led the 34th, after Col. Riddick fell, and got wounded slightly in the arm. The 5th N. C. is terribly cut up. Col. Campbell is killed, also Duncan Haywood. Col. Haywood fought while he had a man left—he is safe.

COL. JAMES H. LANE.—We regret to learn (says the Petersburg Express,) that Col. James H. Lane, of the 28th N. C. Regiment, was severely wounded in the battle of Chickahominy yesterday, and will probably loose an arm.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED,—In this county, on the 20th of June, by J. M. Jarrett, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL B. SAWYER, of Asheville, and Miss KATE M. ORR, of York District, S. C.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH SESSION of the subscriber's School will open next Monday.

M. A. HUTSELL.

Asheville, July 3, 1862. 3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will, providence permitting, resume the exercises of his School on the 16th instant. Circulars with full particulars, can be had on application.

STEPHEN LEE.

July 3, 1862. 2t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1862.

Alexander, W M Jr.	Jones, James M
Allison, Mrs Aley	Jamison, Simonton & Co
Brown, Miss Priscilla	King, A W
Bean, Jacob	Kerley, E B
Bass, Wm	Lawton, J A
Bottom, Miss M J	Lee, Jerry A
Boyd, " Mary	Marrow, W H
Cameron, John	Mason, Jason
Cisson, C	Mann, Rev J L
Capps, John	Monday, Alex
Coles, Capt J S	Morris, Mrs Matilda
Cordell, Mrs Harriet	McKinney, R A
Circy, " Wm	Paris, Rob't
Dockery, Miss S J	Pickens, Wm
Edwards, Allen 2	Patt, August
Fore, Miss Harriet	Plemmons, James G
Gregory, Capt Geo H	Patton, James
Gibbes, Miss L J	Patton, Jas M
Havener, Lieut A	Ragus, Davenport
Hunter, Jas M	Rhea, H K
Hanson, (of Baltimore)	Smith, Miss Jane
Hawkins, Robt	Taylor, Mrs Mary M
Ingle, Mary	Wells, Rev S F
Ingle, Miss Nancy	Wright, Mrs Lucy
Ingle, Peter	Young, Mrs E O
Jones, James Sr	

F. M. MILLER, P. M.

July 3. 3

BATTLE OF THE SEVEN PINES.

Interesting developments in regard to the Frightful Loss of the Yankees.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Fortress Monroe, June 6, makes the following candid confession:

The more we know concerning the loss in the battles before Richmond on Saturday and Sunday, May 31st and June 1st, the larger are the figures that correctly denote our loss in killed, wounded and missing. To-day I am assured by a gentleman direct from the front, connected with the Medical Department of the army, and since the battle every hour engaged in collecting and caring for the wounded and killed, that our loss in killed, wounded and missing is not less than 10,000. I have the name of a gentleman, whose veracity cannot be disputed, that Gen. McClellan has said that our loss in the action of the two days would not be less than 10,000. This estimate is repeated by several gentleman from the White House to-day. I confess that I fear it will be too near the truth, and all other reports too low.

Four of the Churches in Washington--Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Pinkney Styles, Rector; Epiphany, Dr. Hale, Ascension, Dr. Pinkney, all of Episcopal, and one Presbyterian Church, have been taken possession of by the Government for hospitals. Three, at least of the four, have the reputation of being semi-rebel. Rumor says that this movement was caused by *recent imaginary disasters in the Shenandoah Valley.*

New York will have occasion to expand her accommodations for our wounded soldiers, for *they are pouring in from the army of the Potomac at a rate never contemplated notwithstanding the grand battle has not yet been fought.* Though in themselves great battles, they are merely preliminary affairs—incidental, and not necessary or part of the grand scheme of taking Richmond. The hospitals at Washington have been filled; Philadelphia is crowded; New York already complains of having enough; Albany has or soon will have, her quota; New Haven will soon have a consignment, and Boston will in a few days be called upon to take her share, which will not be small. *As yet only the head of the flow has begun to reach us.*—Liberal as the preparations have been, and large as is the scale of operations of the Sanitary Committee, they are all insufficient to meet the emergency.

A CASE FOR RATALIATION.

The execution of Wm. B. Mumford, for tearing down the Yankee flag from the Mint at New Orleans, on the 24th day of April, (says the Augusta Constitutionalist,) was a wanton, cold-blooded murder, and should bring down upon Gen. Butler the execration of the civilized world. It is a clear case for retaliation, and as no other practicable mode for punishing the outrage, and avenging this foul murder, is in reach, we hope to see it resorted to. Mumford fell a martyr to his zeal for the Confederate cause, and his detestation of the rule of that vile horde of miscreants who were threatening New Orleans with degradation and oppression. The sight of the Yankee flag hoisted aloft over that unfortunate city was more than his proud spirit could bear, and he tore it down. But in doing so, what crime did he commit, that he should suffer an infamous death at the enemy's hands? The city was not under the jurisdiction of the enemy. It is true, that a party of sailors from Farragut's fleet had planted the flag over the Mint. But they had retired to their vessels, and the city remained in the possession of the Confederate authority. The act of hoisting the flag was in itself an outrage upon propriety, as a negotiation was pending at the time for the surrender of the city. To take it down was not only an act of lawful hostility, but if the armed party who brought it ashore had been shot down while in the act of raising it, the only person deserving punishment fot it would have been the officer who ordered them on the errand.

The execution of Mumford has taken the South by surprise. Our people are aghast at the outrage. They do not know how sufficiently to resent it. If, by the chances of war, that vile wretch Butler himself should come into our hands, there would be no doubt as to the course that should be pursued. He should be made to hang on the same gallows, and with the same rope that ended the life of poor Mumford. But outraged justice cannot await so tardy and uncertain an atonement. Retaliation should be swift to be effective. Lots should be cast among the Yankee officers now in our hands, and the unlucky man should be made to dangle at a rope's end.—Unless some such course is adopted, what life in a captured city is safe from the malice and vengeance of brutal and drunken tyrants?

A MAN was arrested in Tennessee a few days since for lying—circulating false reports. If the authorities in this section of country should determine to arrest men for such causes, it would become necessary to enlarge our prison accommodations.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

A military execution is a terrible thing. I witnessed one on Wednesday noon, and a more stoical death than was suffered by the culprit on that occasion I have never in my somewhat varied experience known equalled. He was a Tennessean named Coon Harris, about 40 years of age, a resident of Paris or Paducah, and had been convicted of being a spy. As he rode by my quarters he was seated on the box which was to serve as his coffin, in a rude vehicle, guarded by twelve soldiers, but not the most careful observer could have discovered any difference between him and a curious bystander. Arriving at the place of execution, which was only a quarter of a mile distant, he jumped lightly from the wagon, lingered a moment to see his coffin removed, and then sauntered carelessly down to the tree, beneath which he was to meet his fate.

An officer followed him to unlock his hand-cuffs, and the two stood there a moment in conversation, the prisoner apparently as cool and unconcerned as if he were a mere spectator of the scene. His eye was still bold and unwavering, resting now upon the crowd, and now vacantly in the distance, as if at times a thought of the future entered his mind, but neither cheek blenched nor muscle quivered. The man seemed made of stone. The interview finished the last words of which were, "I die an honest and an innocent man," the officer pinioned his arms back, the faded brown coat was buttoned across his chest, and he sat down upon his coffin. A handkerchief was then tied over his eyes, and voluntarily he laid his head back against the tree. Even in this trying moment, the last which bridged the narrow chasm between time and eternity, and earth was forever shut out from view, did he preserve his remarkable self-possession. Finding the bark of the tree somewhat rough, he occupied several seconds in adjusting his head, as one would fit himself to a pillow before going to sleep, so that it would rest easily, then chewing upon a quid of tobacco, he became still. The file of eight men were now ordered forward until within ten paces of the culprit, the officer took his place upon the right, and in a low tone gave the order "take aim." The muskets were levelled—a few seconds of terrible suspense—"Fire!"—a simultaneous report—a convulsive start—a splash of brains—a little stream or two of blood from wounds around the heart—a fall of the head to one side—a dropping of the lower jaw—one long sigh—and the soul of the spy had winged its way to the presence of the Great Judge. The body was then removed by a couple of negroes, and the crowd of two or three hundred who had witnessed the scene dispersed. Ah! what a terrible teacher is war! How it blunts the feelings, hardens the heart, and dries up the fountains of mercy! God grand it may soon cease.—*Cor. Charleston Courier.*

COL. MORGAN ON A SCOUT.

A correspondent relates the following incident that occurred during a recent scout of Col. Morgan in pursuit of some of the enemy's cavalry up the Tennessee river:

Seeing no signs of the enemy, he crossed at a point above the island to make an exploration. Taking a small canoe, accompanied by his cousin, Maj. Washington Morgan, (who commands a company of Cherokee Indians,) and Col. George St. Ledger Grenfell, he crossed the river, and after proceeding out some distance heard some voices. Approaching they came on a man and a boy.—Col. Morgan seeing that the man mistook them for Yankees, asked him if he knew anything about the secesh fellows over the river. "No." said he, "but I've hearn that that rascal Morgan was thar yesterday, but the derned fellow flies about so thar's no tellin' whar he is now."

The Major and Col. Grenfell could hardly keep straight faces. Morgan, after putting several questions to the man, asked if he was really a good Union man. He solemnly declared he was, and would do anything to help the Yankees.

"Well," said Morgan, "can't you paddle us over the rixer—we would like to see if any one is over there."

"I will," said the fellow, "if you will just let me run up to the house a minute to change my breeches."

"Oh, those will do now," said Morgan, "as we are in a hurry," and the man was compelled to go with them to the river. After the man had paddled the canoe about half-way across, it being necessary to keep very still in order to prevent the canoe from upsetting, Col. Morgan changed his position, and the canoe came near going over, when the Major cried out, "Col. Morgan, if you don't keep still you will upset us." At this announcement the Union man's face presented a perfect picture of terror, and he cried out: "Are you Col. Morgan, sir? For God's sake, don't hang me?" "Well," said Morgan, "hurry over, and I'll see about it."—Such tall paddling as the Union man then did was never beaten by the Indians. The poor fellow, trembling with fear as he reached the shore, was afterwards let go.

C. S. Armory, Asheville, N. C.

NOTICE!

A LARGE ADDITIONAL number of hands wanted at this ARMORY.

Black-Smiths, Machinists,

FILERS, AND ONE OR TWO

FOUNDERS.

It being in violation of the rule, none need apply now employed at other public Armories, or in private Armories engaged on GOVERNMENT WORK. All others of steady, industrious habits, capacity and genius, badly needed, to whom liberal wages will be paid.

This is a healthy location, every way desirable as a place of residence.

Apply to EPHRAIM CLAYTON & GEORGE W. WHITSON. Or by letter to

R. W. PULLIAM, Com'd.

June 26, 1862. 3t

☞ Raleigh State Journal and Columbia South Carolinian, copy three times, weekly.

LOOK OUT FOR THE THIEF.

ON the 18th of June I had a GUN, SHOT POUCH, TWENTY POUNDS of SALT and

Ten Dollars in Money,

Stolen from my house. The gun is a very notable one—half-stock, with many extras cut on it. There is a quantity of german silver on the stock—the under part of the breech has been broken off, and mended by a very ingenious workman. There is a nice RIB under the Barrel—the THIMBLE nearest the muzzle is broken off—D. J. COATES' name is cut on the breech. The barrel has Evan Johnson's name on it. The hind sight is sunk very low in the barrel, and a PERCUSSION LOCK. The Shot Pouch is calf-skin, the strap lined with red flannel. It has a small nice bowie-knife with it. A reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS will be paid for the GUN, and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

For the THIEF, delivered at Marshall, Madison county, N. C. D. J. COATS.

June 26, 1862. 3t pd

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
GOLDSBORO', June 14, 1862.

FARMERS and others having WOOL for sale are hereby notified that the Quartermaster's Department is desirous of purchasing WOOL IN ANY QUANTITIES, and requested to notify me at this place at what price and in what quantities they can deliver the article. On the receipt of such notification, the place of delivery will be indicated.

Those having the article for sale are earnestly solicited to give this advertisement their attention, as the places of delivery will be made convenient, and a liberal price will be paid.—This advertisement is intended to apply only to those residing within the limits of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN W. CAMERON,
Maj. & Q. M. C. S. A.

June 19. 4t

TO THE CITIZENS

OF

NORTH CAROLINA!

I HAVE been authorised to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States, a Regiment of

INFANTRY,

To serve for three years, or during the war. Each Company must consist of at least sixty-four privates, and as but

TEN COMPANIES

Can be received, those first reported will constitute the Regiment.

Persons between the age of EIGHTEEN and THIRTY-FIVE will see that it is to their interest to volunteer in this Regiment, as each Company will be allowed to

Elect its own Officers,

Whereas, under the Conscription Act, they are liable at any time to be attached to Regiments or Corps ALREADY ORGANIZED.

The Regiment, when organized and equipped, will be assigned for duty under

GEN. KIRBY SMITH,

Whose military department consists of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

IMPROVED ARMS

Will be furnished as soon as practicable, but at present all must furnish their

OWN ARMS,

As far as possible, which will be valued and paid for by the Government.

Raise your companies at once, and I will immediately muster you into the service, and place you in CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Captains or others can report to or correspond with the undersigned, at Waynesville, N. C., or to Capt. G. N. FOLK, Asheville, N. C.

R. G. A. LOVE.

June 19, 1862. tf

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his MACHINES in good working order, and is carding at

Eight Cents per Pound

For PLAIN WOOL, if perfectly well washed, teased, picked and lightly greased; and

12 1-2 Cents for Mixing.

Wool not in fix for carding respectably and with case to the cards, will probably not be carded at all. Extra charge for all

SPRING WOOL

Coming in after the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

J. S. WEAVER.

June 12, 1862. tf

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.

May 29.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK

AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

BACON FOR THE NEEDY.

I HAVE a quantity of Bacon, which I am authorized by N. W. WOODFIN, Esq., to sell to the wives of volunteers, and other needy persons. The SIDES at 25 cents, and SHOULDERS at 20 cents, being largely less than cost.

W. B. BAIRD.

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Term will open July 3d and close November 19th This is one of the few Colleges that has not been suspended in consequence of the war. The farmers of this and the surrounding counties will never have a better opportunity to educate their daughters than now. Produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash. Can they use it more to advance the present and future interests of their children, than by sending them to school?

A. W. CUMMINGS, President.

Asheville, May 8, 1862. tf

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THERE will be

NO TOLL EXACTED

By the WAR FORD BRIDGE, commonly known as WM. PATTON'S Bridge, over French Broad, above the mouth of Homony, until further notice.

J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of the Estate of W. Patton.

May 13, 1862. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL. Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Ex'r's.

February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.